[THURSDAY, *January* 25, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1412.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of Nov. 1769.
Flour at 18*ſ.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5*s.* 9*d.*	Beef per Barrel	45*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	17*s.* 6*d.*	Pork	80*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	15*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	2*s.* 6*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 9*d.*	Bohea Tea	4*s.* 3*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 6*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	19*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	64*s.* 0*ds.*	Bees Wax	2*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 2*d.*	Nut Wood ℧	30*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	2*s.* 3*d.*	Oak ditto ℧	19*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	29	8	after 7	10	before 5	New ☾ To Morrow, 6 Aft. Noon.
FRIDAY	☾	9	7	9	5	
SATURDAY	1	10	7	8	5	
SUNDAY	2	10	7	7	5	
MONDAY	3	11	7	6	5	
TUESDAY	4	12	7	4	5	
WEDNESDAY	5	1	7	3	5	

Days 9 Hours 40 Minutes the 15th.

[The four following *Pieces*, taken from ſome late Engliſh Papers, are inſerted here by particular Deſire.]

To *JUNIUS AMERICANUS.*

VERILY, verily, *Junius*, thou haſt ſhewn a little of thy Cloven Foot; thou cannot be a ſincere Friend to the American Cauſe; it is rather to be ſuſpected that thou art a Firebrand joining in Miſchief to that Country and to this. What hadſt thou to do with ſpurious Progenies and idle Tales? Doſt thou thus endeavour to conciliate Matters between the two Countries? Or doſt think that ill manners can gain Friends, or even be acceptable to Foes? Quell thy Pen; it neither ſuits thee, or thou it. Lo! I will prophely of thee thus: The Day may come when thou mayeſt ſtand ſurrounded; divers Queſtions will be aſked of thee, and poſſibly it may be inquired by what Merit thou expects to be releaſed from their Hands; they may forgive thee if ſome Wag amongſt them does not ſay, Let us hear him; can he ſay ought clever, witty, funny, ſmutty, or droll? but thy countenance will be a ſettled yellow; thou wilt ſtand mute befouling thy breeches; then will they anoint with thy black Ichor, thy Papers; and cram the ſame into thy Mouth, which will occaſion thee to caſcade plentifully, an Evacuation whereof thou ſtandeſt much in Need, to aſſiſt which thou wilt be tweaked by the Noſe, hunched in the Guts, and ſaluted on thy Poſteriors, and then be hurried into a Pond and drenched, but not unto Death, for a Halter will ſave thee; thou wilt be ſet upon a Jack Aſs, and with the Muſic of Salt-Box and Bruſh, accompanied with the Images of Imps Infernal, thou mayeſt bodily be delivered up to the Diabole de fuſco Stabulo, there to remain with him.

AMEN.

To the PRINTER.

Depending on your impartiality, I deſire what follows may have a place in your Gazetteer of next Monday. Golden-ſquare, Oct. 7, 1769.

To thoſe whom this may concern.

MR. Charles, the Agent for his Majeſty's Colony of New-York, returning to Town Yeſterday, has ſeen the Letter in the Gazeteer of the 29th ult. addreſſed to E——M——, Eſq; under the Signature of Junius Americanus, in the concluding Paragraph, whereof ſtand the initials R. C. of his name; under great Calumniation of Character, upon vague Authority, groſly belied. He therefore finds himſelf in truth, obliged ſolemnly to aver, that he neither ſtipulated, nor ever hinted at a Stipulation, with the Miniſter or Miniſtry in 1764, to obtain the Nomination of provincial Stamp Officers. The two Gentlemen of New-York, who then received Appointments, were Mr. M'Evers, and Mr. P. De Lancey; the former, as a Diſtributor of Stamps, was, he thinks, of the Recommendation of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. deceaſed; the latter, as Inſpector, owed the Preferment to a much higher intereſt, in neither was Mr. Charles directly or indirectly concerned, or in any Stamp-Office Appointed in any other Colony. He minds not much the rancourous dart of Malice, but prays that the Heart of the ſlanderous liar may be turned, to obtain Forgiveneſs where he may moſt want it, mine he may have, when to my face he aſks my Pardon.

R. CHARLES.

From the Middleſex Journal.

To the E——l of H——b——h.

AS your L—d—p has hitherto devoted your attention chiefly to the laudable Endeavour of riveting the Chains of your own Country, you may not, perhaps, have had Leiſure to enquire minutely into the Characters of thoſe, with whom you have now connected yourſelf, in the ſame Views, on the Liberties of this Country, and of America. I will, therefore, furniſh you with ſome leading Tracts in their Genealogy, which will aſſiſt your Judgment; and my Lord, you are ſo young in the Service here, that we muſt judge of your principles from thoſe with whom you aſſociate.

The firſt of theſe Characters is the Earl of B—te, your patron and Leader, under whoſe notorious Banners you have liſted in that honourable Corps denominated Kings-men. The only principle of this Body is that of ſupporting prerogative at all events. The conſtant Aim of this Faction for the c——n is, to remove or render ineffectual the conſtitutional limits ſet to the Will of the K——; that is, to make the c——n arbitrary. A fitter Head, than the Thane I have mentioned, for ſuch a Body, Chance or Choice could not have diſcovered. Deſcended ſpuriouſly from a Scotiſh King, his predeceſſors have been ever diſtinguiſhed as devoted Inſtruments to arbitrary Power; nor could the Blood of Sir G——s M—k—, Advocate for Scotland, and a ſecond Jeffries, which flowed into him from his Grand-Mother, contaminate the original Stream. If your L—d—p will therefore give yourſelf the Trouble of enquiring, under whoſe Countenance Jacobitiſm and Popery have lately raiſed their baneful Heads in North-Britain, you will find it to be under that of this L—d, his Brother, and his Secretary, who is of the rankeſt Popiſh Family in Scotland. The ſecond in this Liſt of worthies, is one whom the Public has had ſuch infinite Reaſon to venerate in the Seat of j——e; L—d M——d. If any one ſhould know who I mean, by ſaying he was ſome Years ſince arraigned for drinking the Pretender's Health on his Knees, I am not to blame; for indeed my Lord, I abhor the Action, and moſt ſincerely wiſh he had received the Puniſhment it deſerved. His Oratory, it is true ſhielded him from Puniſhment. but your L—d—p's ſagacity will diſcern, that Eloquence, when it moves Compaſſion, does not always extenuate guilt. His b——r James M——y, was leſs capable of diſguiſing his principles; and therefore followed the Pretender's Fortunes in the Character of his Secretary, and died in his Service. L—d H——d will forgive me if I make him but the third in this illuſtrious Catalogue, his Merits are indeed ſecond by none, but though he is now in the Coach, by Birth he is but one remove from the Box. Far be it, therefore, from me to profane the ſacred Table of Scotch heraldry, he too owes his origin to North-Britain; but as his Father was not higher than a Coachman to a Duke, 'tis not probable he was more than Couſin to ſome Noble Family in Scotland. His Progenitor filled that Office in the Service of the atrocious Duke of Lauderdale, whoſe Memory is crimſoned over with the Blood of his Countrymen. The Servant roſe in his Maſter's Favour, probably, my Lord, by the ſame kind of faithful Services with thoſe by which a certain G——r has gained your Lordſhip's moſt cordial Eſteem, and the Dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain. I have been more particular in tracing the Genealogy of this Noble L—d, becauſe you have the honour of being related to him by Marriage, and he is your L—d—p's Counſellor and Friend.

Theſe are the chief Leaders in that right honourable Band from which this Nation has ſo many Bleſſings to expect, and in which many inferior Characters, like your L—d—p, too numerous to be mentioned here, are arranged.

Could an almoſt total want of Abilities have excluded you from among the Tools of Deſpotiſm, the Odium of your Character had not paſſed St. George's channel; you have now the Melancholy Proſpect of ſpreading it over all the Britiſh Dominions. To the Contemplation of this Proſpect I will now leave you.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

To Mr——C.

Monday Auguſt 9, 1769.

I HAVE read in this day's Gazetteer, an addreſs from you conceived in the modern polite language of guilt, and complaining of a letter, ſigned Junius Americanus, "in the concluding paragraph whereof you ſay, ſtand the initials R. C. of your name, under great calumniation of character, upon vague report groſsly belied." Before you were ſo forward in defending the *initials* of your name from *calumniation of character*, you ought in wiſdom to have been ſure that your *name* itſelf was proof againſt imputation.

Had I entertained any doubts before, of the truth of my charge againſt you, this attempt to exculpate yourſelf, would have entirely removed them. The man who can not refute an accuſation, but by evading it, unqueſtionably manifeſts his guilt. This is unhappily your caſe Mr. C——s. The charge againſt you is your acquieſcence in the ſcheme of a ſtamp act being carried into a law. Your motive for this aſſent is ſaid to have been the privilege of nominating the ſtamp officers. The aſſent you neither palliate nor deny; but of this particular motive you exonerate yourſelf by imputing the preferments to non-entities, the dead, who cannot tell tales, and higher intereſt, which is indefinite. The candid public will give you the credit due to this apology, *& valent quantum valere poteſt*; in the mean time you will be pleaſed to comprehend, that the Miſtake in the motive for committing a crime, does not diſprove the commiſſion of it.

The charge againſt you was founded, not on *vague*, but on very reſpectable authority, the aſſertion of the agent for N——J——y. That gentleman will pardon me for having mentioned him; but I thought it candid to give my authority when I laid my charge.

And now Mr. C——s, ſince you have endeavoured to invalidate one motive for having deſerted the cauſe of your p——e, give me leave to enquire, whether any other probable reaſon for it exiſted; I flatter myſelf you will feel the ſame ſolemn obligation of truth, to anſwer fairly to the following queſtions.

Did you, at the time of the ſtamp-act in 1764, hold a place under Mr. Grenville, the oppreſſor of America? Was that place in the poſt office? Was you diſmiſſed from it in the Rockingham adminiſtration, ſo favourable to American grievances.

If you anſwer in the affirmative, and I think you muſt do ſo or be ſilent, the world will perceive in the connections and intereſts ariſing from this ſituation, ſufficient motives for your conduct at that time.

Do you remember, Sir, your having been during the ſtamp-act, a warm I cannot ſay an able advocate for the right of parliament to tax America? Had you communicated theſe ſentiments to the province you repreſent, I doubt much whether it would have recommended you as their agent. Neither do I think it will do you much ſervice for your conſtituents to know, that as you was then on the very beſt terms with their favourite Mr. Grenville, ſo you are now high in the eſteem of their friend L——d H—b——h. He proclaims you to be a very ſenſible man; a diſcovery for which

you are certainly indebted to his Lordſhip's very uncommon ſagacity. I have not heard that this miniſter diſcovers ſuch wiſdom in the faithful and ſpirited conduct of the Maſſachuſetts Agent; and it may be preſumed, that it is not a ſimilar conduct in you, which has gained his warm approbation.

When I have next the honour of writing to you, I ſhall take the liberty of aſking from you, an explanation of a *certain motion* you made in a late meeting of the Agents; becauſe it appears to me, a reſignation of the conſtitutional rights of America, and an artful method of rendering their property as inſecure, as under the preſent mode of raiſing a revenue

I muſt return my thanks for your prayers, the form of which you ſeem to have adopted from the pious author of the ſtate of the nation. But I beſeech you to ſave yourſelf this trouble for the future, ſince, when I want a bleſſing, I ſhall apply for it where I have a better opinion of the heart from whence it proceeds.

I am, your's, &c.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

New-York, *Dec.* 26, 1769.

To the PRINTER.

IT is remarkable, that all thoſe impolitic public Meaſures and unconſtitutional Acts, that have violated or encroached upon the Rights of the People, and occaſion'd ſuch univerſal, Uneaſineſs, and immenſe Loſs to the Nation, are in themſelves, and in the Means whereby they have been purſued, more remarkable for their Abſurdity and contemptible Fooliſhneſs, than even for their Wickedneſs, great as that is. A Compariſon occurs to me which I cannot help applying, though much too high for the Subject it is brought to illuſtrate.—It is juſtly ſuppoſed, that ſince the Almighty Being can accompliſh all his purpoſes by a mere Act of his Will, without any Agency of his Creatures, that the only Reaſon of his uſing them as his Inſtruments, is to give them Pleaſure, and increaſe their Happineſs; for proportionably as they are let into the Knowledge of the Reaſons, the Benevolence and Wiſdom of his Deſigns, it muſt increaſe the Pleaſure of rational Creatures to be the Inſtruments of their Execution.

On the Contrary to be made ſubſervient and inſtrumental to the Deſigns of Baſeneſs Malevolence and Folly, is to the higheſt Degree repugnant and degrading to a reaſonable Creature; and therefore none but Men of the moſt abandon'd or contemptible Characters can be found, who are hardy or fooliſh enough to engage in ſuch infamous and abſurd Undertakings, which never can proceed far without Deſtruction, at leaſt to the immediate Actors. When we contemplate moſt of the Public Meaſures, for ſome Years paſt, we are aſtoniſhed, that any Men could be found, weak or wicked enough to have purſued them. And when we conſider the Men, we are no leſs aſtoniſhed that ſuch, ſhould have been employed. The moſt miſchievous and abſurd Deſigns have been form'd, and proſecuted by the moſt improbable, and ridiculous Means! If I ſhould indulge Reflection, it would lead me to conſider, How a Set of Tyrants by ſeeking to become more than Men, are become leſs—How they have ruin'd and depreſſed, where they ſtrove to exalt, and exalted where they thought to depreſs and tyrannize. How, by ſeeking to aggrandize themſelves above their Fellows on the Ruin of their Country, they have forever baniſh'd Peace and calm Repoſe, have planted continual Stings in their own Boſoms, and fixt upon themſelves, indelible Stains of Infamy, that no Time can efface—In ſhort how every Step they take, betrays their Folly, and has an Effect quite contrary to their Deſign—

The foregoing Reflections were occaſioned by reading a Piece in the South Carolina Gazette, November 2d, taken from the Whitehall Evening Poſt, of the 19th of Auguſt, ſaid to be Copy of a Letter, dated July 1, to the Publiſher in London; from a Correſpondent in Charles-Town. [*See Copy of this Letter, In the Supplement to the New-York Journal, No.* 1408, *Dec* 28*th.*]

This pretended Letter, which is a manifeſt Forgery, is a wicked, tho' ridiculous Attempt of ſome Miniſterial Writer, to throw Suſpicion upon, and diſcredit the Deſigns of thoſe Men who have moſt exerted themſelves for the Preſervation of their Country; and particularly to diſconcert the Scheme for the Non-importation of Goods. It is not at all ſurpriſing that Attempts of this Sort ſhould be made, but that they ſhould be truſted to Hands ſo weak, and expected to ſucceed by Means ſo abſurd, is ſtrange indeed, and muſt give the moſt contemptible Ideas, both of the Cauſe and its Supporters, that could have Occaſion for ſuch an Expedient. The Letter Writer appears in the Character of a real Enemy to the Non-Importation Scheme, who wiſhes that it may not ſucceed, and does all in his Power to prevent the Succeſs of it. He endeavours to repreſent the Deſign itſelf and the Perſons engaged in it, both in an odious, and a ridiculous Light. He brands the Complainants with the reproachful Name of *Malignants*, and ſays, that 'The Reſtraints upon Trade, and the Want of 'Paper Currency, are fine Topicks for them to 'declaim upon,'——thereby intimating that they have no real Cauſe of Complaint at all. He ſays, 'Nothing is more common than to hear ſuch Perſons charge all the Conſequences of their own 'Imprudence and Extravagance, upon the Meaſures of Great Britain. That many a Man who 'has not Effects ſufficient to pay half what he owes, 'lays his Inability at the Door of the Stoppage of 'the Spaniſh Trade, and the Stamp-Act; and 'thoſe who never paid a Shilling Duty, complain, 'that thoſe Harpies, the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, 'have carried away all the Gold and Silver;' The Writer affects to treat theſe Things as Subjects of Ridicule, but as it does not appear that he has done it, or that it could be done, with the leaſt Propriety, the Ridicule juſtly falls upon himſelf. Is there any Abſurdity in ſuppoſing that Perſons not immediately concerned in thoſe Articles ſubject to unconſtitutional Impoſitions, may yet be Sufferers in the general Calamity; or that Perſons who have not Effects ſufficient to diſcharge half their Debts, may have ow'd that very Deficiency to the unjuſt Reſtraints upon Trade, which affect a whole Community, and the arbitrary Exactions to which they have been ſubject? If there is no Abſurdity in theſe Suppoſitions, but if daily Experience ſhews them to be important, and melancholy Realities, then the Ridicule intended by this Writer, recoils from the Perſons at whom it was pointed, and reſts upon himſelf.

This Writer, it ſeems, has no Idea of true Patriotiſm; he ſuppoſes there is no ſuch Thing in Nature, and that all Pretences to it are hypocritical, and intended to anſwer ſome ſelfiſh, if not villanous Purpoſe.——This was an Article in the Political Creed of Sir Robert Walpole, who held, that *every Man has his Price*: and it muſt be confeſſed, that both he and his Succeſſors, who have tried the Experiment, have found two much Reaſon to rely on the Truth of it. However, it is certain, that all who believe this to be univerſally true, muſt, by their own Confeſſion, be themſelves diſhoneſt. And he that knows himſelf to be ſo, will be extremely apt to ſuſpect others to be as guilty as himſelf. To this Cauſe, it is more than probable, this Writer owes his unfavourable Opinion of the Carolina Patriotiſm; he appears to have no other Foundation for it, but the Experience of his own Heart,—a Teſtimony that muſt diſtroy its own Credit, at leaſt with thoſe whoſe Conſciences witneſs the Uprightneſs and Purity of their Intentions, who I doubt not will greatly overbalance the Weight and Number of thoſe who with this Writer, are of an oppoſite Character. There is then no Credit due to his Repreſentation—That the Subſcribers to the Non Importation Agreement, conſiſt chiefly of Men who endeavour to conceal their Want of Credit in England, by engaging not to deal with thoſe who they know will not truſt them; of others, who not being treated in England with that Reſpect they ſuppoſed themſelves to be entitled to, 'they are 'excited by Pride and Chagrin, to declare *Enmity* 'againſt England, pronounce it to be a Land of 'Slaves, quit it in high Dudgeon, and betake 'themſelves to their native Swamps;' and of ſuch as this Writer's Friend, who, in Order to gain Popularity, pretend to Patriotiſm, promote Subſcriptions for Non-Importation, write and ſhow Letters, contermanding Orders before ſent for Goods, and at the ſame Time, by the Agency of ſome ſuch dirty Fellow, as the Friend he employ'd, and ſuch raſcally underhand Practices, take Meaſures to obtain from England, thoſe Goods they had ſolemnly engaged not to ſend for, or be concerned with. His Repreſentation I ſay, that the Subſcribers to the Non-Importation Agreement, chiefly conſiſt of ſuch Sorts of People as theſe, deſerves no Credit, and ought to be treated with Contempt: And notwithſtanding his ill-placed Drollery, upon the ſuppoſed Appearance of the Aſſembly, in Conſequence of their patriotic Reſolves,—If ſuch an Appearance ſhould be the neceſſary Conſequence, it would be more honourable to them, in the Judgment of all good Men in the preſent and every future Age, than the greateſt Splendor of any corrupt venal Aſſembly, that ever betray'd the Rights of a People they were choſen to protect.—*Cincinnatus*, at his homely Board, or at his Plough, is a more honourable Character, in the Eyes of all Ages, than Cæſar, in all his Glory and Magnificence.

It is a common Trick of all Miſmanagers of the public Buſineſs of any Society, and their Abettors, to treat all who find Fault with their Conduct, as Enemies to the Society itſelf, tho' they have labour'd only for its Preſervation. Thus this Letter Writer mentions the American Patriots, as *Malignants*, at *Enmity* with Great Britain; whereas they are, both in Deſign and Action, to a Man, its moſt ſincere and hearty Friends, invariably purſuing Meaſures which directly tend to its Preſervation and Proſperity, and oppoſing only thoſe, which would neceſſarily prove deſtructive to its Conſtitution and Happineſs.

I ſhall only add a few Words concerning the Credibility of the Letter Writer's Account,——That he is employ'd by a pretended Patriot of Carolina, to write for Goods for his Uſe. If this is true, then he has betray'd the Truſt repoſed in him by his Friend, and in a Caſe that diſcovers that Friend and himſelf, to be a Couple of infamous Raſcals. Now, tho' I have not the leaſt Doubt, that they really are ſo,—at leaſt himſelf, (for indeed he has proved it by his Letter) yet I do not think it very credible that he ſhould own himſelf to be ſo, to that Merchant in London, to whom it is pretended this Letter was ſent,—much leſs that he would have given that Merchant Permiſſion to publiſh the Letter,—or that he would have done it without Permiſſion. The Letter Writer writes in the Style of a Man of Conſequence in Trade;——he ſays the Letter accompanies a large Order for Goods, with a Remittance.——Is it probable the London Merchant would have betray'd the Confidence of ſuch a Correſpondent, by publiſhing a Letter that muſt neceſſarily make an irreparable Breach between all the three Perſons concern'd, and expoſe them all in a moſt diſhonourable Light? Or if we ſuppoſe the London Merchant to have publiſh'd the Letter thro' Reſentment, at being made a Confident in ſuch a villanous Contrivance; in that Caſe we muſt ſuppoſe him to be a Friend to American Rights, and to wiſh Succeſs to the Efforts of the People for their Preſervation, eſpecially in the Agreement for Non-Importation. But this Letter is manifeſtly intended to fruſtrate the Deſign of this and every other Meaſure they have taken for that End, and therefore would not have been publiſhed by any Friend to the Colonies. It is doubtleſs therefore a vile wicked Forgery, intended to do much Miſchief, but too fooliſh a Contrivance to effect it.

An Occaſional Remarker.

[☞ The Piece entitled, *An Impartial Account of the late Diſturbances between the Soldiers ſtation'd in the City of New-York, and the Inhabitants*; Likewiſe the Piece entitled, *Remarks upon Doctor Milligan's Defamatory Libel againſt Captain Holmes*, (publiſh'd in Mr. Parker's laſt Paper,) *ſhewing, by the Doctor's own Account of the Matter, that his ſaid Charge againſt Capt. Holmes, is falſe and malicious. By a lover of Juſtice, no Way related, connected or concern'd with either of the Parties*; did not come to Hand in Time for this Paper, and therefore we are obliged to poſtpone them, as alſo ſeveral other Pieces.]

LONDON.

Oct. 17. Laſt Thurſday Evening Mr. Trevanion, and ſome Gentlemen, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, came to Dover. They were met ſome Diſtance from the Town by ſeveral hundred independent Freemen, and a prodigious Concourſe of People, with Drums beating, Fifes playing, and Colours flying, with lighted Torches. The Ardour of the People was ſo great, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty they were reſtrained from taking the Horſes out of the Carriage to draw him into Town. He was conducted to the King's Head, amidſt the Shouts of the People, who are all to a Man unconnected with Places, ready to ſhed their Blood in the Defence of their Liberties, and are above the ſordid Offers of a Bribe to ſell their Votes; The Poor Corporation change their Countenances, to ſee the Change of Times.

The worthy and patriotic Dr. Muſgrave has publicly declared, in the words of the Right Hon. William Beckford, Eſq; that nothing ſhall ever induce him to accept of place or penſion; but that he thinks himſelf bound in duty to his country, to make his charges good againſt Lord H——x at the bar of an auguſt Aſſembly.

The Fox has had cunning enough to remit to foreign Banks, the remainder of his ill-gotten millions, of which he has for many years plundered this unhappy nation. The Spirited and manly reſolutions of the brave Livery of London, made the traitor fly; and he is gone forever, to hide his miſcreant head, which ought to have been taken off on Tower-Hill, by a judicial condemnation.

The Thane goes next. In his laſt journey to the continent, he carried off immenſe ſums of the Engliſh and French money he received for ſelling us. This is a well known fact, ſuch large remittances can never be concealed, though he took all the precautions that were poſſible, to keep it a ſecret. If the people of England ſuffer this much longer, there will be but little bullion left, and the nation will be obliged to keep up the appearance of public credit by paper money; and when the dreadful day happens, our foreign Enemies may overcome us, without ſtriking a blow. Nothing can ſave this nation but a ſpeedy D———n of the preſent P———t, bringing the wicked traitors to exemplary and condign puniſhment, and making them diſgorge the millions they have already plundered the nation of.

Laſt night a gentleman offered to lay a wager of 10 guineas, and depoſite the money at the bar of the coffee-houſe in the Strand, where the converſation happenned, that Barneges would have more Engliſh Noblemen inhabitants next year, than any town, or village, in France, Germany, or Italy; but no gentleman would accept of the challenge, though the coffee-room was full.

Various are the reports about Sir W. D——r's

voyage to South-Carolina; ſome ſay, that he is ſo ſtung by Junius's letters, that this report is induſtriouſly propagated, to put a ſtop to further publications; others, that he is going to purchaſe a large tract of land in Eaſt Florida, and that he intends conſulting with Denys Rolle, Eſq; member for Barnſtaple, who is now on the ſpot. And ſome ſay, his voyage is determined on, to prevent an examination into the Manilla ranſom at the meeting of the Parliament.

Oct. 25. We hear, that the eſtates of a certain gentleman, who has lately embarked for France, were all ſold a few days before his departure.

A Chronological account of the makers of the *famous Peace* of Paris, in the year 1762—taken in the year 1769. With remarks, hiſtorical, intereſting, and critical.

LORD Egremont—dead—how?
Le Baile de Solar—dead.
Le Comte de Viry—dead.
La Marchioneſſe de Pompadour—dead.
Lord B—e—alive, incog. and running away to France a ſecond time.
D. of B—blind, apoplectic &c. &c.
Fox, now Lord Holland,——*unaccountably* gone away.
Le Duc de Praſlin—conſumptive, and—
Le Duc de Nivernois—in a decline.
Le Duc de Choiſeul—the grand magician ſtill.

SECRETARIES.

Monſieur D'Eon—has left his place, but preſerves his *papers*, his honour, and abilities.

Mr. Wood—keeps his place; his *papers* he loſt—his honour or abilities he *could not*.

Notes—Count de Viry, Sardinian Ambaſſador in London, had one thouſand pounds per ann, ſettled upon him by Lord B—, by penſion on Ireland, in the name of G. Charles, for 31 years, which his ſon has ſold for 60,000l.

Le Baille de Solar, Sardinian Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, had an abbey given him by the King of France of 100,000 livres a year, with a preſent of a gold ſnuff-box ſet with diamonds, and the King's picture, and a bill of exchange for 100,000 livers, to pay the Pope's fee on admittance.

La Marchioneſſe de Pampadour, the French King's miſtreſs and favourite, and, on this occaſion, privy purſe bearer and diſtributor, &c. She died *ſuddenly*, ſoon after the ſigning the peace,—Dead folks tell no tales.

BOSTON, January 8.

Extract of letters from London, by the laſt Packet.

"*HOLLIS is as* indefatigable *as his ſoul is boundleſs*"!

"*An immediate proſecution, if practicable, is to be commenced againſt Sir JOHN* Bernard! *The great Serjeant Glyn has given his opinion, which is tranſmitted, and by this time, or nearly, I preſume you have it!*"

A merchant of this town, now in London, writes his correſpondent here, by Capt. Johnſon, That he finds no diſtreſs upon trade in England;—That the merchants at Birmingham, and other manufacturing towns have ſhipt a vaſt quantity of goods, as wool-cards, *and in hogſheads and boxes, directed to divers* Apothecaries *in New-England.*

January 11. At the Court of common pleas now ſitting in Boſton for the county of Suffolk, is to come on an action of treſpaſs, wherein James Otis, Eſq; is Plaintiff againſt John Robinſon, Eſq; Defendant. The ſum demanded in damages is ſaid to be £3000 ſterling, his majeſty's writ of original ſummons on this occaſion, is very elegantly engroſs'd on the beſt gilt Paper. The above writ was ſerv'd according to the laws of this province, not by holding to Bail, but by leaving a tranſcript engroſs'd in the ſame hand and paper at the defendant's houſe.

Thomas Auſtin, who was lately taken up and committed here on ſuſpicion of piracy was ſent home in the brig Paoli, Captain Hall, in order to be tried.

Laſt week a hog was killed at Dorcheſter, which after it was dreſſed, is ſaid to have weighed 800 lb.—It has ſince been ſhewn in this town, as a curioſity, at three coppers a ſight.

Jan. 15. The veſſel mentioned under the Providence head, to be caſt away at Nantucket, bound here from Maryland, was Capt. Child; the veſſel is loſt and great Part of the cargo of wheat is damaged.

Laſt Wedneſday evening came to town, by land, from the Vineyard, Capt. Paſchal N. Smith, of the ſloop Speedwell, from New-York for this place: He informs, that laſt Saturday, ſe'nnight, the following veſſels came to ſail with him from Homes's Hole, viz. Capt. Hinſton, in a ſchooner from the Weſtern Iſlands for this place; Capt. Stevens, in a ſloop from the Weſt-Indies for Caſco-Bay; Capt. Parſons, in a ſloop from the Weſt-Indies for Cape-Anne; Capt. Hatch, (late Capt. Butt, who died at the Mole) in a Schooner for this place;—but that ſoon after they ſailed, came on a gale of wind and thick weather, ſo that the two latter, with Capt. Smith were obliged to come to an anchor; the other two, being faſter ſailing veſſels, and conſiderably a-head, proceeded on their way, and have not ſince been heard of:——That the gale ſtill increaſing, Captains Smith and Parſons loſt each of them an anchor, and Capt. Hatch both of his, and were forced to put back again, where they remained laſt Monday, when Captain Smith came away; together with a ſloop from Connecticut, bound to Piſcataqua, alſo a ſloop from the Weſt Indies for Newbury, who had put out twelve days before and returned again.

About a week ſince, information was given to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, by which it appeared probable that one William Marſhal, who had entered into the ſervice of a Pilot at the Vineyard, was on board the Black Prince, William Hawkins, Maſter, and one of the perſons concerned in turning off ſaid Captain and others, and leaving them to the mercy of the Seas, in the ſhip's long-boat; in conſequence of which information, by advice of his Majeſty's Council, ſaid Marſhall has been apprehended, and on Friday laſt was committed to Gaol in this town.

Yeſterday Captain Calef ſailed for London, in whom the above priſoner was ſent, in order to be dealt with according to law.

On Thurſday laſt one ——— Johnſtone, ſtood in the pillory here one hour, and was to have received 30 laſhes at the Whipping-Poſt, purſuant to his ſentence, for attempting a Rape on a girl at Dorcheſter about 10 Years of age; but he was ſo ſeverely handled by the populace, that the latter part of his ſentence was obliged to be poſtponed.

To the PUBLIC.

IT is reported that a curſed deſign is on foot to ruin the credit of the merchants of this town, and enſlave North-America.—If ſo.—may the inhabitants behave like men and like Chriſtians.

A FREEHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, *January* 25.

From Mr. PARKER'S GAZETTE.

When our Aſſembly granted Two Thouſand Pounds, for the Support of the Troops, it was underſtood that a great Part of the Thouſand Pounds immediately to be given for that Purpoſe, out of the Treaſury, was to be appropriated to diſcharge an Arrearage due to ſundry Perſons, for Articles that they had furniſhed. The Diſcharge of theſe Debts, was uſed as an Argument by the Advocates, who were for granting Billetting Money; why ſuch Grant ſhould be made, urging that a great Part of the Money to be given, was already due to ſome of the Inhabitants. It was therefore very alarming to the Friends of Liberty in this City, to learn, that a Number of Memorials, from Officers and other Perſons, had been ſent to the Lieut. Governor, and by him to the General Aſſembly, deſiring them to make Proviſion for the Arrearage and Room-Rent, &c. and what greatly added to their Anxiety was, that if theſe Demands were paid, as it would be for Debts contracted by and for the Army, it would be a literal Compliance with the Mutiny (otherwiſe called the Billetting) Act; which requires, "That the Articles ſhall firſt be furniſhed, and the Debts accrue, and then the Perſon or Perſons, that had paid for Beer, Vinegar, Bedding, &c. ſhall apply to the Aſſembly of the Colony, where ſuch Troops are quartered; who are to make Proviſion for the Payment of ſuch Sums, "in ſuch Manner as the Public Charges for the Provinces "reſpectively are raiſed." They being entirely at a Loſs to know, what Reſolution the Houſe would come to, on the Subject; and as the Matter was very important, they determined on calling the People together, in order to take their Sentiments on it. Accordingly an Hand Bill was ſent thro' the City, deſiring the Inhabitants to meet at Liberty Pole, on Wedneſday the 17th Inſtant, at 12 o'Clock, where a vaſt Number of them met, of all Ranks, not leſs than 3000. The Liberty Pole being cut down the Night before by the Soldiers; the Gentleman that was appointed to addreſs the People, began, by informing them of the Deſign of its Erections, and recommended to the Inhabitants in very pathetic Terms, to drop all Party Differences, and unite in ſupporting their common Liberties; and then proceeded to read the following Reſolutions, which were agreed to; and after the other Buſineſs was finiſhed, they were ſigned by the moſt of the Inhabitants that then met. He then aſked them, Whether they would ſignify their Abhorrence to a Compliance with the Mutiny or Billetting Act? which they did univerſally, by holding up their Hands, and loud Huzzas. Upon which he propoſed to them, to appoint a Committee that ſhould call the People together, as Occaſion may require, which they accordingly did.

IT is very alarming at this important Criſis, notwithſtanding the humane and benevolent Treatment, that the Troops quartered in this City, have received from the Colony, and this City in particular; (altho' we have great Ground to ſuſpect they are not ſtationed here to protect us) that they ſhould be ſo ungrateful and inſulting to the Citizens, as to make ſeveral Attempts to blow up and cut down the Liberty Pole, which has been erected as a Memorial of Freedom. This baſe Conduct is an inconteſtible Proof, that they are not only Enemies to the Peace and good Order of this City; but that they manifeſt a Temper, devoted to deſtroy the leaſt Monument, raiſed to ſhew the laudable Spirit of Liberty, that prevails among the Inhabitants: And as the ſame diabolical Spirit will naturally diſpoſe them to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to enſlave us; they muſt be conſidered by all Men, who are actuated by a free Spirit of Liberty, as Enemies, mortal Enemies, to all that is dear and valuable to Engliſhmen. Impreſſed by theſe Conſiderations, We

RESOLVE, That we will not employ any Soldier, on any Terms whatſoever; but that we will treat them with all that Abhorrence and Contempt which the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution, deſerve. And whereas many of them have repeatedly travelled the Streets of this City, in the Night, with Arms, with which they have attempted to take the Lives of many of the Citizens, and notwithſtanding made their Eſcape, and thereby eluded the Laws, and paſſed with Impunity: THEREFORE, that the Inhabitants may not for the future be inſulted, and put in Peril of their Lives,

RESOLVED, That if any Soldier ſhall be found in the Night having Arms, (except Centinels and Orderly Serjeants) or out of the Barracks after the Roll is called, ſuch as are found even without Arms, and behave in an inſulting Manner, ſhall be treated as Enemies to the Peace of this City: And we do hereby ſolemnly engage, to and with each other, That we will, to the Utmoſt of our Power, ſtrictly adhere to the above Reſolutions, and if poſſible bring the Tranſgreſſors of them, to condign Puniſhment.

New-York, January 27, 1770.

We hear from Piſcataqua, in New-Jerſey, That about 30 Days, ſince, three Men that lived near Bound-Brook, named Harris, Buſkirk, and Howell, who called themſelves *Regulators*, took the Liberty of flagellating a certain William M'Donald, who lived near that Place, for having ſome Words with his Wife, to ſuch a Degree, that he died in leſs than 24 Hours after. Howell, we hear has fled, but Harris and Buſkirk ſurrendered themſelves to Juſtice, and are now confined in Brunſwick Gaol.

Saturday laſt the Supreme Court ended here, at which Thomas Ryan, and Hannah Wyat, were tried, and found guilty, the former of Burglary, and the latter of picking Pockets: They received their Sentence, and are to be executed the 16th of February next.

A Correſpondent in Weſt-Cheſter, deſires to inform the Public, that a young Man in that Neighbourhood, after eating three Suppers in one Evening, can (by Way of Deſert to the 4th) eat 7 Yards of Sauſages; having given a Specimen of his Abilities, laſt Chriſtmas, before a Number of credible Witneſſes, ſufficient to confirm the Truth of the above Account. All Perſons, having occaſion of ſuch an Opperator, to eat any Thing out of the Way, may know where to apply.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Buchanan, William Kerr, from Liſbon.

OUTWARD

Brig Cornelia, Miſper Lee, for Barbados; Schooner Godwin, George Fowler, for St. Auguſtine; Brig Patty, John Bryſon for Dublin; Ship Britannia, John Brynan for Liſbon; Sloop Three-Friends, Joſeph Darrell for Dominica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Charming-Betſey, William Thompſon, to Turks-Iſland; Sloop Charleſtown, William Wheton, to South-Carolina; Brig Ranger, Wm. Gilbert, to Granades; Brig Hamburgh-Packet, George Geary, to Madeira; Sloop New-York-Packet, Obadiah Yarborough, to North-Carolina.

ALL the Signers of the Agreement relative to the Traders of Rhode-Iſland, are deſired to meet this Evening at the Lime Tree, oppoſite the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, preciſely at 5 o'Clock, to determine on the Expediency of adhering longer to their ſaid Agreement, after having received Advice from Philadelphia, of the Merchants there, having agreed to open the Trade with New-Port, as uſual, in Conſequence of a new Non-Importation Agreement, lately come into at that Place.

To be ſold, for no Fault, but Want of Caſh,

A Likely Negro Man and a Wench, fit for a Farmer, or any private Family; have both had the Small-Pox and Meaſles: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe them, may inquire of the Printer hereof, or William Hariſon, on Little Bara-Iſland, oppoſite to Harlem.

N. B. Both young. 12 15

THE 106th Half Sheet of the Collection of Papers called the *American Whig, A Whip* for the *American Whig, A Kick* for the *Whipper*, &c. being now printed off, which as before propoſed, concludes the ſecond Volume; (the Price of which in Sheets, to thoſe who took the News from the Beginning, and had the firſt 26 half Sheets gratis, is 12*ſ.* 4*d.* and to others who were not Cuſtomers for the News, is 16*ſ.* 4*d.*) And as the Expence of the Work has been very conſiderable, of which a very ſmall Part has yet been paid, the Subſcribers and others who have taken or agreed for the ſaid Collection, and have not yet paid, are requeſted immediately to tranſmit the Money for the ſaid two Volumes to the Printer, and enable him to proceed with the third Volume, and complete the Collection, the finiſhing of which he finds it neceſſary to defer, till he is reimburſed Part of the Charge already incurred.

Thoſe who have loſt any of their Numbers, may procure the wanting Numbers of the Printer; and thoſe who chooſe to have them bound, may, by ſending their looſe Sheets, have them well and reaſonable bound, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall direct.

New-Jerſey, November 24, 1769.

RUN-away the 22d September, from the Subſcriber, living in Monmouth County, in the Townſhip of Shewſbury, in the Province of Eaſt New-Jerſey; an indented Servant Man, named Walter Clark, born in the Jerſeys, about Twenty-four Years of Age, a Black-Smith by trade, and underſtands farming Buſineſs; he is about ſix Feet high, has black curl'd Hair, and keeps his Mouth much open: He took ſeveral Suits of Apparel with him, all of a browniſh Colour, ſome Broad-Cloth, and ſome thin Stuff; alſo one ſtriped double breaſted Jacket. Whoever takes up the above ſaid Servant and delivers him to me the Subſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by me

12 15 BENJAMIN JACKSON.

IN purſuance of an order made by the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the ſupreme court of judicature for the province of New-York, upon the petition of Matthew Dubois, jun. an inſolvent debtor, and ſundry of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the ſaid Matthew Dubois, jun. to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, at the houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; in Smith-Street, on Wedneſday the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day; (being the day and place by the ſaid Judges appointed for that purpoſe) why an aſſignment of the ſaid Matthew Dubois's, jun. eſtate ſhould not be made to Malcolm Morriſon and Daniel Jerboſs, appointed by the petitioners for that purpoſe; and he the ſaid Matthew Dubois, be thereupon diſcharged, according to the directions of an act of the preſident, council, and general aſſembly of the province of New-York, made and paſſed in the firſt year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned;" and one other act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid province, made and paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned, with an addition thereto;" and alſo of one other act of the governor, council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid province made and paſſed in the 6th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled, "An act more effectually to ſecure to the creditors the benefits intended by the acts for the relief of inſolvent debtors."

Dated the 24th day of January, 1770.

POET'S CORNER.

THE World is a well furnish'd Table,
Where Guests are promiscuously set;
We all fare as well as we're able,
And scramble for what we can get.
My Simile holds to a Tittle;
Some gorge, while some scarce have a Taste;
But if I'm content with a Little,
Enough is as good as a Feast.

ALL Persons having any just Demands on the Estate of Mary Lashley, late of the City of New-York, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, to Charles Phillips, or Isaac Marschalk, to be adjusted; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same by the first of May next, to prevent Trouble.

Charles Phillips, and
Isaac Marschalk, } Executors.

N. B. The House wherein Mrs. Lashley lately liv'd, to be let, situate in Old Dutch Church-Street. 11 4

RUN away, Wednesday Night last, from John De Lancey, of the Borough-Town of West-Chester, a likely young Mulatto Portuguese Fellow, who speaks bad English, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he took off with him a Beaver Hat half worn, a Sailor's Cap, a double breasted Coat of fine blue Broad Cloth with Mohair Buttons, a red Duffel great Coat, brown Breeches, three Shirts one of striped Flannel, one of check'd, one of plain Linen, one Pair of fine bluish worsted and one Pair of coarse woollen Stocking. Whoever will secure said Fellow so that his Master gets him again, or bring him to the subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by

JOHN DE LANCEY

Jan. 15, 1770. 11 14

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

EVERT BANCKER,

HAS for Sale (reasonable, for Cash) at his Store in Wall-Street, opposite to Mr. Thurman's, the following Assortment of GOODS;

COARSE, middling, blue, black, and scarlet cloth, rattenets, halloons, durants, tammies, Irish camblet, callimancos, checkt Barcelona, figured starrets, Prussian stripes; blue, black, and green hair plush, black velvet vest shapes, black, silk, worited, cotton and thread hose; silk and worsted breeches patterns; black silk, and worsted mitts and gloves; worsted caps, English and Scotch oznaburgs, brown Russia and white Irish sheeting, ⅞, and yard wd. Irish linen, dowlas, garlicks, princes linen, tandems, cotton China blue furniture, purple callico and printed linen; ⅞, and yard wide lawn; best fine cambrick, good black taffety, black and green peelong, narrow bombazeen, black everlasting; brown buckram, fine twist, and buttons, silk knee gaiters; 9-4 and 10-4 Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, fine and middling cotton check, cotton stripes, corded and figured dimothy, pistol lawn, table cloths, napkin and cloating diaper, blue and red spotted lawn handkerchiefs, silk handkerchiefs, Scotch linen handkerchiefs; ribbons, sewing silk, white and coloured thread, shirt buttons, tapes, needles and pins; ivory and horn combs, entry hair cloth, shoemakers spinnel, best net twine, brass coffee pots, with three cocks; small chasing dishes, weavers brushes, whitewash brushes, crutch brooms, hogs snouts, flusters, bounders, shoe and buckle brushes; square marble stones for hearths, jamb-tiles, iron backs, gutter skates, cloves, cinnamon, and sundry other goods; as also a second hand eight day clock, that keeps good time. 5—

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Have for SALE,

THE very best of Sleds for two Horses, made in Esopus, and shod with Swedes Iron.
Excellent Albany Peas, for sowing or Families Use.
Nails, by the Cask or less Quantity. Also,
An Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware.
Skates,—German Steel, Refin'd Iron, Pots and Kettles, &c. &c. 6 9

WANTS A PLACE.

A Single young Man who understands Brewing, in all its Branches, extremely well, especially home fine Ale; has been many Years in that Capacity in England. Likewise understands farming in all its Branches; and all Manner of Cattle, especially Horses. His Character will bear the strictest enquiry. Any Gentleman whom this may suit, may please to leave a line directed for D. J. at the Printer's hereof;—any Time this Week or the next. 10 15

To be sold, at a very reasonable Rate,

THE House and Lot of Ground, situate in Pearl-Street, between the Houses of Capt. Stephen Richards, and Capt. William Brown, and lately occupied by the Widow Garrad: For Particulars inquire of

10 13 JAMES VAN VARCK.

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Lawrence Wessels, jun. Baker, late of this City, deceased, are hereby desired to apply to

William Brewer, or to } Administrators.
James Van Varck, }

The Method used in French Flanders,
Of raising and preparing

FINE FLAX,

For making the finest of
Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks and Laces,
(Lately discovered in Great Britain,
and much encouraged there)

BEING the most profitable article of agriculture that ever was produced in any country, both as it is a certain and inexhaustible source of wealth to the farmer, and of national advantage,—is recommended in the strongest manner, to the notice and trial of the gentleman and farmers in North America,—at first to make experiments by small quantities, and when they have acquired the art of proper management, it is supposed the great profits alone, will be a sufficient inducement to increase the quantity; and tho' the process requires great care, and is tedious and troublesome, yet the prodigious advantages will make ample compensation,—the flax when properly managed and of the best kind, being worth in Flanders 6s. sterling a pound, in the stalks, and when spun, from 16s. to £.5 sterling a pound; so that one good crop is worth more than the value of the ground it grows on. In Great Britain the most difficult circumstance that attends raising this flax, is the want of brush to cover it on the ground where it grows. But the great plenty of brush in America, entirely prevents this difficulty, and there is the strongest inducements for every one who has opportunity, at least to make the experiment.

[☞ *The whole process of raising and managing this flax is inserted in Freeman's New-York Almanack for the year 1770.*]

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each single.

FREEMAN's NEW-YORK ALMANACK,

For the Year 1770,
CONTAINING
After the Preface,

1. AN *Explanation of the Almanack.*
2. *Eclipses, Vulgar Notes, Aspects, &c.*
3. *Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.*
4. *Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.*
5. *List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.*
6. *Staff Officers.*
7. *Field ditto.*
8. *Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.*
9. *List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey*
10. *Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.*
11. *The Bantam Cock, a humorous Piece.*
12. *Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.*
13. *The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4. Moon's Place in the Signs, 5. Suns rising and setting, 6. Moons do. 7. Moons southing. 8. Times of High Water. 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon. 10. Aspects, select Sentences, &c.*
14. *Receipts, to destroy and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.*
15. *Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.*
16. *Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Reumatism, 6, for making the Golden Balsam, with its admirable Virtues.*
17. *An Encomium on the Lawyers.*
18. *An excellent cheap and lasting Cement for broken Glass or China.*
19. *To make Train Oil answer as well as Linseed Oil, for House Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a abundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.*
20. *Turns of Fortune, a Tale.*
21. *None but the Guilty completely miserable, a Tale.*
22. *A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the same Day in any other Month, with the Uses.*
23. *A Table shewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Interest for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.*
24. *Table of Coins as they pass in England and all the Colonies.*
    A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
25. *List of the Council, Assembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty, Post-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.*
26. *English Governors in America.*
27. *Supreme, County, and other Courts in N. York, New-Jersey Pensylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island.*
28. *Tide Table, Table of Daily Expence.*
29. *Interest Table.*
30. *A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles summed up, and the Rates of Postage to all Places where Posts are established.*
31. *Laws of the Post-Office,*
32. *Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.*
33. *Quakers General Meetings.*
34. *Names of the Packet Boats.*

New-York, January 8th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, at public Vendue, peremptorily, on the 1st Day of March next, (if not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six undermentioned Lots, situated in Old Town, on the South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road, leading to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 51 Acres,
another 54,
another 140,
another 54,
and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence, well water'd, and very convenient for the New-York Market, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the running out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as equally as possible, the Wood Land and meadows, as may appear by a Map of the Whole, to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Allicocke, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises, and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.. 9—13

To be sold, at Public Vendue,

On the first Day of March next, upon the Premises;

A Valuable Plantation, the Property of the late James Williams, deceased, situated in the South Ward of the City of Perth-Amboy, at about three Miles Distance from Cheesquack's Landing, containing Two Hundred Acres, about forty Acres already cleared, of which there are between twelve and fifteen Acres of good improved Meadow, and much more can be made at a small Expence: The Soil of the Upland is well adapted to produce both Rye and Indian Corn;—On it there are two Houses, a Dutch Barn, and a bearing Orchard, the Wood Land extremely well timber'd;—easy Payments will be given. Any Person inclining to become a private Purchaser before the Day of Sale, may know the Conditions, by applying to William Burnet, or John Johnston, at Perth-Amboy, or to John L. Johnston, in the above meationed South Ward.

Perth-Amboy, Dec. 23, 1769. 8 12

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro Fellow, about 19 Years old, this Country born, understands Horses, and is every Way qualified for a Gentleman's Family; Inquire of the Printer. 10 13

FREEMAN's POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1770, lately published, contains, besides what is usually contain'd in the Months, Eclipses, Common Notes, Names and Characters of the Planets, &c. The following Particulars, viz. Names and Ages of the Royal Family, and of all the Monarchs in Europe.

List of the Council, General Assembly, Judges and other Officers in New-York and New-Jersey. Officers of the City of New-York, also of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, Custom-House, Post-Office, &c.

Admiralty Judges of Appeal, with their Jurisdiction and inferior Judges. Courts, and Quakers general Meetings, in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Forces and Military Officers in America. Table of Coins, as they pass in England, New-York, Philadelphia, New-England and Quebec. Table of Interest at 7 per Cent. a Method of calculating Interest at any Rate. Tide and Expence Table; Table to regulate Time; Table to know the Wantage in Casks of all Sizes; Rules for Measuring Timber and Boards of all Sizes and Shapes. Rules for judging of the Weather; Names and Reigns of all the King's of England; English Governors in America; Packet Boats from New-York to Falmouth, with the Times of making up the Mails; Stages and Rates of Passage and Carriage, between New-York and Philadelphia.

Table of Postage to all Places, Laws of the Post-Office. Table of Roads throughout all the English Dominions in America, with the Distances summed up, and the Postage to all Places where Posts are established.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

The *NEW-YORK* Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOH KEATIG,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags, are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1412

[THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1770.]

LONDON, *October 5*

The following petition to the King was delivered into his Majesty's own hands, the 5th of last month, by Mr. Allen.

To his MAJESTY.

The humble petition of William Allen, the disconsolate father of William Allen, who was barbarously murdered on the 10th of May, 1768.

Most gracious Sovereign,

YOUR petitioner thinks it his duty to lay before your Majesty, with great humility, a short account of the unprovoked and outrageous murder committed by a Scotch officer and three soldiers of the same regiment, upon the innocent body of your petitioner's only son, a youth that all who knew him are ready to attest was perfectly sober, temperate, humane, dutiful to his parents, and a sincere lover and worshipper of his God. It was a murder of so complicated a die, and attended by so many barbarous and cruel circumstances, as can hardly be parralleled in any former age. It is a disgrace to the present, which was proved to a demonstration, before an honest impartial jury summoned by the coroner, and the officer and soldiers bro't in guilty of wilful murder, yet by the powerful interposition of the great, and the artful and sinister means of some of your Majesty's Justices, who ordered the soldiers to fire, one of the murderers was suffered to make his escape; and the others have been screened from the punishment they so justly deserved, and, as your petitioner has been informed, some of them rewarded, for committing this most execrable crime.

That if your most gracious Majesty, the father of your people, would permit your unhappy petitioner to lay the whole state of his case before you, he is well persuaded your Majesty's fatherly heart would sympathize with the still bleeding agonies of the disconsolate parents of so amiable a child, snatched from them by the hands of ruffians, in the bloom of youth and innocence; of a daughter, who did not long survive the untimely death of her beloved brother, and of a most afflicted mother, who (tho still alive) incessantly moans and weeps over the cruel death of the best of children, and cannot be comforted. Your Majesty can never be offended with your most afflicted petitioner for applying to your Majesty for justice against the cruel murderers of his beloved child, whose blood cries aloud for vengeance.

Your Majesty's petitioner has spent a very large sum of money in the prosecution of the perpetrators of this horrid crime, and though this prosecution was carried on in your Majesty's name, yet it is a notorious fact that your Majesty's counsel, solicitor, and agents for the Treasury, were employed against me, appeared publicly at the assizes, and by all other arbitrary acts, rendered every effort of your poor petitioner vain and insignificant, to the astonishment of all unbiassed hearers who attended that trial. Your petitioner, therefore, has no hopes of justice but from your Majesty. He has indeed this consolation left, that he proved by incontestible evidence that his son was innocent, and that he was not in the fields that fatal day, neither had he given the least offence to any person whatsoever; that he was employed in his own business to the very minute of his being killed, adjoining his father's own premises; that neither his natural temper, nor inoffensive behaviour, ever tempted him to mix with ill-disposed persons in any private or public disturbance of any kind, and was so remarkably harmless and mild, that he hath in these particulars hardly left his equal, for the truth of which facts your petitioner appeals to all that knew him.

It is humbly hoped your Majesty will pardon the length of this petition, laid before you by the most disconsolate father of a murdered child, who now, with tears in his eyes, and bleeding heart, lies prostrate at your Majesty's feet, meekly and humbly imploring your compassion and justice, equally due to the meanest of your subjects.

Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly beseeches your Majesty to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to issue out your proclamation for apprehending the perpetrators of this horrid crime, which may still be useful, though it is a year and three months since the commission of the fact, that they may be brought to a fair trial, when your petitioner will be ready to prove what he has asserted, or in any other way or method that your Majesty in your great wisdom and justice shall think most proper; and your petitioner shall for ever pray for the ease, happiness, and prosperity, of your Majesty's Royal person and posterity.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

LONDON.

Oct. 20. It is now said that the right hon. Mr. George Grenville will shortly be appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Exchequer. When the above appointment takes place, we are further assured that Mr. George Grenville will make a formal recantation of his beloved scheme which produced the Stamp and Revenue Acts and publickly own his error of judgment in that respect.

Yesterday morning several agents for the colonies attended the levee of Lord Viscount Weymouth, on the business of their constituents.

Oct. 21 The supposition of Lord Holland being gone abroad on account of the publick clamour in general, or the late resolution of the livery of London in particular, is false and absurd. His health has been long in a most precarious and dangerous state, insomuch that strawberries (by the advice of his physicians) have been, for a long time, almost the whole of his Lordship's food. The two last winters this noble Lord spent chiefly abroad; and the pure, serene and settled air of South France, and other similar climates, being found more salutary to his Lordship's health than his own country, it is very natural that he should try again the same salubrious medicine: And this is the mighty secret and mighty cause of Lord Holland's present journey; a journey which was settled by his Lordship, and well known in his family, and by his friends, long before last midsummer-day.

Yesterday Mr. Joseph Barretti, attended by his bail, was brought into court, and indicted for stabbing Evan Morgan, who died of his wounds. He was offered a jury half of foreigners, but refused it. The council for the king, were Mr. Rey and Mr Chetwood; and for the prisoner, Mr. Cox, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Murphy,. He was honourably acquitted. His character was attested by several gentlemen with whose names the world is very well acquainted.

October 30. This morning was held a court of Admiralty at the session in the Old Bailey, before Sir Thomas Salisbury, &c. when Edward Pinnel and James Moore were indicted for the murder of Capt. Alexander Henderson, on the High Seas, on the 29th of April last. It appeared by the evidence of Groves, Mosey, and one Costan a Dutchman, that Pinnel had, from his conversation repeatedly given him hints he had some design of destroying the Captain, who on the evening abovementioned, was down in the cabbin, where Pinnel went, and after some time came up the stairs with the body of the Captain, quite dead, in his arms; he then called to Moore to assist him, and the latter and Pinnel threw the body overboard; but none of the witnesses being able to prove that Pinnel absolutely murdered the Captain, tho' there were the greatest reasons from the circumstances to suppose he did, they were acquitted of that crime, and directly indicted for feloniously sinking the ship Isabella, on the high seas, on the said 29th of April. Upon this trial it appeared, by the aforesaid evidences, that, after the Captain was thrown overboard, Pinnel ordered the ship, which was sailing for Dantzick to be steered to the Texel, swearing he was Captain, and threatning the rest, that they should share the fate of Henderson, if they did not obey him, On this they endeavoured to make for the Texel, but the wind not answering, they stood for Flamborough Head, and three miles from the coast of Yorkshire, Pinnel ordered the ballast to be heaved all on one side, and the long boat to be hoisted out, in which several effects, and Captain Henderson's cloaths were put by Moore. Pinnel then directed them to open one of the ports, and let in the water, which was immediately done, and the ship sunk in a few minutes after. Pinnel, who wanted to leave the Dutchman to perish, but was overuled by the rest, said very little in his defence, and the Jury brought him in guilty; but as Moore seemed to act entirely under his influence, they acquitted him. He was, however, a third time indicted for robbing the ship of the above effects, &c. and was upon his trial when this paper went to press.

BOSTON, *January* 8.

To the PRINTERS.

THE agreement of the merchants of this distressed and insulted continent, to with-hold importations from Great-Britain, it seems to be allowed on all sides, has the strongest tendency towards the repeal of the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America without our consent. It is no wonder then, that it was oppos'd with so much vehemence at first, by the Cabal; who knew full well, that their Places and their Pensions, and all the delectable profits which they expected to reap, *and are now actually reaping*, at the *expence of the people* in town and country, would entirely cease, if these acts, by the means of which their places, pensions and profits arise, should be repealed—When they could no longer with any face, call it the last effort of a dying faction, (for the measure was so rational and pacific, that it soon spread far and wide, and was chearfully adopted by all the disinterested friends of the country throughout the continent) they put on the appearance of the Sons of Liberty; and now their cry is, Where is that *Liberty* so much boasted of and contended for? We hear them very gravely asking, Have we not a right to carry on our own trade, and sell our own goods if we please? who shall hinder us? This is now the language of those who had before seen the ax laid at the very root of all our *Rights*, with apparent *complacency*,——And pray gentlemen, Have not you a right if you please, to set fire to your own houses, because they are your own, though in all probability it will destroy a whole neghbourhood, perhaps a whole city! Where did you learn that in a state of society you had a right to do as you please? And that it was an infringement of that right to restrain you? This is a refinement which I dare say, the true sons of liberty despise. Be pleased to be informed that you are bound to conduct yourselves as the Society with which you are joined, are pleased to have you conduct; or if you please, you may leave it. It is true the will and pleasure of the society is generally declared in its laws: But there may be exceptions, and the present case is without doubt one.—Suppose there was no law of the society to restrain you from murdering your own father, what think you? If either of you should please to take it into your head to perpetrate such a villanous act, so abhorrent to the will of the society, would you not be restrained? And is the *liberty of your country* of less importance than the life of your father! But what is most astonishing is, that some two or three persons of very little consequence in themselves, have dared openly to give out that they will vend the goods they have imported, though they have *solemnly pledg'd their faith* to the body of merchants, that they should remain in store 'till a general importation should take place! Where then is the honour! where is the shame of these persons, who can look into the faces of those very men with whom they have contracted, and tell them without blushing, that they are resolved to violate the contract! Is it avarice? is it obstinacy, preverseness, pride, or from what root of bitterness does such an unaccountable desection from the laws of honour, honesty, and even humanity spring? Is it the *authority of an unnatural parent*—the advice of some false friend, or their own want of common understanding, and the first principles of virtue, by which these unhappy young persons have been induced, or left to resolve upon perpetrating that, at the very thought of which they should have shudder'd! By this resolution, they have already disgrac'd themselves; if they have the *hardiness* to put the resolution into practice, who will ever hereafter confide in them? Can they promise themselves the regards of the respectable body of merchants whom they have affronted? or can they even wish for the esteem of their country which they have basely deserted, or worse, which they have attempted to wound in the very heart.—If they imagine they can still weary the patience of an injured country with impunity—If ——I will not utter it——would not the grateful remembrance of unmeritted kindness and generosity, if there was the least spark of ingenuity left, have influenced to a far different resolution?——If this agreement of the merchants is of that consequence to all America which our brethren in all the other governments, and in Great-Britain itself think it to be—If the fate of unborn millions is suspended upon it, verily it behoves, not the merchants only, but every individual of every class in city and country, to aid and support them and peremptorily to insist upon its being strictly adhered to.

DETERMINATUS.

BOSTON, January 4.

Extract of a Letter by the Packet, from a Gentleman in London to his friend in Boston, dated the 3d November, 1769.

"During my stay in Yorkshire, the resolutions of your merchants, and the capricious resolves of many of your Assemblies, were frequently the topic of conversation amongst my acquaintances, in that part of the country. The Non-Importation scheme, which, on a former occasion, operated so much to your advantage, is now looked upon by the prin-

cipal merchants and manufacturers, as an idle menace, chiefly calculated to impose on the credulity of the vulgar.—Never could there have been a time, when an agreement of that kind would have less affected the manufacturers than the present. ——The commotions in the north of Europe, of which I see no likelihood of a speedy termination, have increased the demand for our woolens to such a degree, that our principal merchants are obliged to solicit those very persons for their manufactures, who not above eighteen months ago, considered themselves as under the greatest obligations to them for their custom.—The ridiculous, and ill timed vaunts, which have been repeatedly thrown out in your news papers, such as that 'you will starve Great-Britain into your terms,' have had no small effect in rousing the resentment, not only of the ministry, but of the nation in general against you.

"Our friend Mr. T——, with whom I dined yesterday, informs me, that amongst other things, —was proposed, at the last meeting of the ministry, that orders should be sent to the several Governors in America, directing them to issue their proclamations, assuring all such persons as were inclined to import goods from Great-Britain, of every protection which the civil power could afford, and if that proved insufficient, the military should be called to its aid.——If this plan be adopted, which our friend assures me there is little reason to doubt of, it will certainly be attended with very salutary effects on your side the water, as it is universally believed here, that nothing prevents most of your principal merchants from importing as usual but a dread of the resentment of a deluded people, under the influence of a few men, who like some of the worthies here, have too long carried on the basest designs under the mask of Patriotism, and the glorious love of liberty. If you expect to avail yourselves of the disturbances here, or that a change in the ministry would be productive of a change of measures, be assured, your hopes are founded on the most falacious principles. All the bawlings about Wilkes, Liberty, and ministerial oppression, are nothing more, than the clamour raised by the Outs, to work themselves into place, but, the moment they have gained their point, which there is little probality of at present, you may depend upon it, they will adopt those very measures which they now so loudly exclaim against."

NEWPORT, January 8.

From Boston we hear, that on the evening of of the 29th ult. Mr.—— Fleeming, Printer of the Boston Chronicle, was attacked in one of the Streets of that town, by a number of Russians, who abused him very much; and, 'tis thought he would have died of his wounds on the spot, had not a humane Negro, who knew him taken him up and helped him to his home.

Last Saturday Night the sloop Lady Moore, Capt. Gideon Sowle, arrived here in distress, in 50 days from Madeira, bound to New-York: December the 1st, lat. 35, 50, lon. 70, he had a severe Gale at S. E. in which he lost his Jib; next night, in a hard wind, at W. N. W. he lost his Mainsail, and with great difficulty obtained this port:—12 days ago, in lat. 33, 2 long. 65, 40. he spoke with Capt. Waterman, in a sloop from New-London for Barbados, 5 days out, all well.

NEW-LONDON, January 12.

Captain Rathbun from Grenada, on the 18th of December last, in lat. 41,4 8, Cape Cod bearing S. E. 30 leagues distance, saw a sloop about 60 tons burthen, almost New without any person on board; she was a likely vessel, appeared to be well loaded, and free of Water; had full Bows, a black bottom, short top mast, and some of her sails hanging about her. Captain Rathbun says had he not been short of hands he might with ease have brought her into port.

We are credibly informed, that about 23 Years ago a child was born in the Southern Part of the Massachusetts-Bay, who bearing a similarity to both Sexes, it was disputed what apparel it should be dressed in, but 'twas at last agreed to dress it in women's, and it was baptized by the name of Deborah; this person grew up, and till lately passed for a woman; but having for some time past lodged with one of that sex, the latter found herself to be with child, and has swore the former to be the father of it. The consequence has been that they are married together, and the father instead of his former name, was married by that of Deborah Francis Lewis.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated November 8.

"I shall expect your directions, soon after you learn that the Parliament's Meeting is put off till the Middle of January, a Circumstance that could scarce be conjectured, or that the Ministry continue bent upon supporting, in full Force, the pernicious and perplexing Revenue Acts; which I am informed will positively be inforced, on Account of the American Merchants declaring, in various of their Resolves, that a Revenue of any Kind cannot, or will not be dispensed with."

The Houses in the City of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs, having been counted at the following periods, we beg leave to lay the same before our our kind Customers.

	Houses
In the Year 1749 they amounted to	2076
1753	2300
1760	2969

And in December, 1769, they amounted as follows, exclusive of Public Buildings, Stores, Work-shops, &c.

Mulberry Ward,	920	
Upper Delaware Ward,	934	
North Ward,	417	
High-street Ward,	166	
Middle Ward,	358	
Chestnut Ward,	112	
South Ward,	148	
Walnut Ward,	105	
Lower Delaware Ward,	120	
Dock Ward,	739	
		3318
Northren Liberties or Northern Suburbs, to Second Street Bridge, at Stacy's Run,	553	
Southwark or Southern Suburbs, to North side Love Lane,	603	
Total,		4474.

The same gentlemen made many other calculations for their own amusement, which those that have leisure may also do; such as reckoning eight persons to each house is - - 35,792

Clothing for each of those persons per ann. at - - - - - £.4

£.143,168

As Tea is at present a subject of conversation, we will suppose this city to consume 200 lb. per day, which is but a little better than one and an half oz. for half the houses (which is much under what is consumed, as a calculation made some years ago by a number of dealers in tea, made it 300 lb. per day), which, at 2s. per lb. sterling, the first cost, we pay towards the support of the East-India company in England £.20 per day, or £.7300 per annum.

Allowing 400 lb. of Tea for this province, New-York, and Massachusetts each; and 300 lb. for Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia each per day, which is below the mark, this continent pays - - - £.131,400

We pay to support Blood suckers, } 3d. per lb. duty, is 16,425

£. 147,825 ster.

We hear a brig from New-York is lost on Sandy-Island off Antigua.

Our river has been constantly full of floting ice from the 4th instant, till Tuesday night, when the ice stopped, it being froze from side to side.

New-York, 11th January, 1770.

JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY at LAW, de B. R.

CONstantly attends at his Office in *Broad-Street*, and on the usual easy Fees, gives the most candid Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, *also* peruses Deeds and other Writings, whereon a satisfactory Opinion will be given as to the Validity: Persons assisted to recover their Property in England or elsewhere; Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to avoid the Trouble and Expence which often happens from the Want of Knowledge therein.

A considerable Sum of Money, ready to discount good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, or on Bottomry; and Money at most Times to be had on Freehold Securities.

Deeds, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended; and all other the Business of this Office, duly executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch.

10 13

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,——Tar,——Turpintine,——Spirits of Turpintine,——CastileSoap,——Brandy,——Sugar,——Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.

Also, for Cash only;

English Tea, by the Chest, Hose's and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James M'Evers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed. 91—

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf, - 68—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

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In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 43—

WANTED,

A Single Person, capable of teaching a Grammar School, in a private Family, in the Country. Such a Person on coming well recommended, will meet with Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 30, 1769. 9 12

WANTED,

A Gentleman that is Master of the Latin and Greek Languages, and some Knowledge of the Mathematicks, and is willing to be a Tutor in a Gentleman's Family, may, by applying to the Printer, hear of an advantageous Offer.

N. B. No Person need apply, but such as can be well recommended and are of unblemished Characters.

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A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,

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ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.*

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